

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

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BOSTON MEDICAL SCHOOL. INCORPORATED, 1847.—The Fall Session of this School will commence on the first of September, 1851. Its object is to give as complete a course of instruction by recitations, lectures and practical study, as can be given in this country in a period of three years. The plan of the School differs from that of any other School in the country, and with the advantages held out by them, the instructors hope to send into the profession thorough students only.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES are delivered before the School upon

Diseases of the Eye by *Dr. Williams.*

Diseases of the Ear by *Dr. E. H. Clarke.*

Minor Surgery and Bandaging by *Dr. H. G. Clark.*

Auscultation and Percussion by *Dr. Thayer.*

Further information may be obtained by application to any of the instructors.

JOHN BACON, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Chemistry and Toxicology, 20 Crescent Place.

CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D., *Physician to the House of Industry,* Instructor in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 8 Harrison Avenue.

EDWARD H. CLARKE, M.D., Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Aural Surgery, 21 Rowe street.

W. HENRY THAYER, M.D., Instructor in Pathology and Legal Medicine.

HENRY G. CLARK, M.D., *one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital,* Instructor in Principles and Practice of Surgery, 53 Salem street.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M.D., Instructor in Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Ophthalmic Surgery, 10 Essex street.

GEORGE H. GAY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy, Hollis street, corner of Tremont.

JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M.D., *Professor of Physiology at the Buffalo Medical College,* Instructor in Physiology and Microscopy.

Catalogues containing the plan and objects of the School, may be had on application at the bookstore of George W. Briggs, 324 Washington street, under the room of the School; at the bookstore of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, corner of Washington and School streets; and at Joseph Burnett's, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row.

WINSLOW LEWIS, President.
Boston, Aug. 20, 1851.

A PHYSICIAN, located about 7 miles from Boston, in a flourishing village, and within a few rods of a railroad depot, will relinquish his practice to any well-recommended practitioner, upon his purchase of real estate at its true value, or less. This offers a good opportunity for any gentleman who wishes a fine residence near Boston, to introduce a son or friend to an ample practice. Inquire at this office. Aug. 20—57

FOR SALE.—The ride of a practising physician, worth \$1000 a year. The incumbent wishes to sell Horse, Buggy, office fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, address S. M. SMITH, M.D., Ludlow, Mass. Aug. 20—41

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. Fifth Street, a few doors South of Walnut.—The Tenth Course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday, 13th of October, 1851, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The General Introductory will be given by Prof. F. A. Fickard, M.D. Degrees will be conferred about the last of March, 1852.

Hon. JESSE R. BURDEN, M.D., President.

FACULTY.
JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

RUSH VAN DYKE, M.D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JAMES BRAYAN, M.D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

EMMA S. CARR, M.D., Medical Chemistry.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.

FREDERICK A. FICKARD, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

GEORGE HEWSTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fee for a full Course, \$64. Matriculation fee, only once paid, \$5; Graduation, \$30. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, \$45. Dissecting ticket, \$10; Perpetual ticket, \$150. The fee for the respective tickets may be paid by each member of the Faculty, or the whole amount may be paid to the Dean, who will issue a certificate which will entitle the Student to the ticket of each Professor.

The Spring Course for 1852, will be commenced on March 8, 1852. Degrees will be conferred about 10th July, 1852. The fees and arrangements are the same as for the Winter Session.

For further information inquire of
JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Dean.
Philadelphia, April 8, 1851. 46—61

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—D. WALTHER & Co., successors to N. Hunt, manufacturers and have for sale all kinds of Surgical and Dental Instruments and Implements.

All Instruments ground, polished and repaired, at the shortest notice.

Orders will be attended to with promptness.

May 22—41 128 Washington street, up stairs.

VERATRIA, Aconitine, Salts of Morphia, and other Chemicals, from the celebrated chemist, Morson, sold by **FILBRICK & TRAFTON.**
Nov. 13.

MICROSCOPES.—Joseph Burnett, No. 33 Tremont Row (Agent for the sale of Spencer's Microscopes), has just received two instruments from this celebrated maker, which he offers for sale. Also, a full assortment of Alexander Heath's Preparations of Microscopic Anatomy. Jec3—41.

NEW PREPARATIONS.—Tannate of Quinine, Chloride of Sulphur, Chloride of Arsenic, manufactured and sold by
FILBRICK & TRAFTON.
Oct. 16.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—*Session of 1851-52.*—The regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held *early in March*, instead of at the end of the month as formerly.

ROBEY DUNELSON, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PANCOST, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D., Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

ELLSBLIE WALLACE, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the Course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year *nineteen hundred and seventy-nine* cases were treated, and *two hundred and seventy-three* operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—as lithotomy, amputation of the leg, arm, &c., extirpation of the eye and mamma, trephining, extensive plastic operations, resection of the femur for aneurysm, &c. &c.

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Lectures and Clinical demonstrations at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

Fees.—Matriculation, which is paid only once, \$5. Each Professor \$15, \$105. Graduation, \$50.

The number of Students during the last Session was 304; and of Graduates 27.

R. M. HUSTON, M.D.,

*Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard st.
July 9—1851.*

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The next annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first Tuesday in October, and will continue sixteen weeks.

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

T. ROMEY BECK, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica.

JAMES MCNAUGHTON, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

LEWIS C. BECK, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

EZEKIEL FENWICK, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Natural History.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

THOMAS HUN, M.D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

The fees for a full Course of Lectures are \$70. The

Matriculation fee is \$5. Graduation fee, \$30.

Those who wish for further information, or for

circulars, will address a letter (post-paid) to

THOMAS HUN, Registrar.

July 30—tl.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style and name of *Philbrick & Trafton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by **S. R. Philbrick**, at 160 Washington street.

June 12, 1851.

**S. R. Philbrick,
C. T. Trafton.**

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of *Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.*, and will continue the Drug Business (heretofore conducted by *Philbrick & Trafton*) at 160 Washington street, Boston.

June 12, 1851.

**SAM'L R. Philbrick,
Benoni Carpenter,
Luther Atwood.**

June 18—tl.

DR. HEATON'S HERNIA INFIRMARY.—**BOSTON.**—Dr. H. having returned from Europe, will receive patients as formerly. He continues to attend particularly to the nature and speedy cure of Hernia or Rupture, Varicocele, Scrotocoele, Hydrocele, &c.; also to diseases of females. Trusses are dispensed with in all cases.

Applications must be made at his office and residence, 2 Exeter Place, Boston.

July 24.

KOUSSO.—Received by **Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.**

July, 1851.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—*His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Chancellor.*—The regular term in this institution commences on the First Wednesday in November, and continues Sixteen Weeks.

The present organization of the Faculty is as follows:—

CHARLES BRODHEAD COVENTRY, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES A. LEE, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica.

JAMES P. WHITE, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

AUSTIN FLINT, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

GEORGE HADLEY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M.D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy.

JOHN C. DALTON, JR., M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

CORYDON LA FORD, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A preliminary course will commence four weeks before the regular term and continue to the commencement of the latter. This course will be devoted to dissections, clinical instruction at the Hospital by the Professors of Surgery and Medicine, and lectures on the following subjects:

Veneral Diseases and Ophthalmic Surgery, by Prof. Hamilton.

Physical Exploration of the Chest, by Prof. Flint.

Subjects connected with Chemistry, by Prof. Hadley.

The Urine in health and disease, by Prof. Dalton.

No fees, except for the Matriculation and Hospital Ticket, are required for the preliminary course.

The lectures are delivered in the new and commodious College Edifice, corner of Main and Virginia streets.

Microscopical illustrations are employed in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology.

The facilities for clinical teaching afforded at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, situated but a few rods from the College Edifice, are ample.

Practical Anatomy may be pursued to any extent desired.

The fees for the Professors' Tickets, collectively, are \$65; fee for Hospital Ticket, \$5; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5. Matriculation, \$5. Fee for Graduation, \$20.

GEORGE HADLEY, Registrar.

Letters addressed to Dr. Hadley may be directed to the care of Professors Hamilton or Flint, at Buffalo, and will receive attention in case of the absence of the Registrar.

Buffalo, June, 1851.

July 9—epJy&Aug.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, \$68.50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER,

Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, July, 1851.

July 9—tl.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—**Dr. J. H. DIX** will, from this date, relinquish general practice, and attend exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Tremont street, opposite Tremont House.

February 14, 1851.

epJ

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS has removed to

No. 10 Essex Street, where he will continue to give particular attention to Diseases of the Eye.

June 18—epJ.

PHYSICIANS' OFFICE WARE AND UTENSILS.—Mortars of wadgewood, iron, glass and porcelain; Pill Tiles, Pill Machines, Spatulas, Funnels, Scales and Weights, Graduated Measures, &c., for sale by **Philbrick & Trafton.**

Nov. 13.

THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XLV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

No. 4.

DISLOCATION OF CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ—RUPTURE OF SMALL
INTESTINE.

BY E. K. SANBORN, M.D., LOWELL, MASS.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

IN the month of June last, a young man by the name of Verner, aged 20, employed in the Middlesex Mills, of this city, had his handkerchief accidentally caught by the machine at which he was at work, and while stooping, and making a violent effort to extricate it, received a severe blow on the back of the neck from some portion of the machine revolving above him. He was instantly prostrated, and conveyed in a helpless condition to his home. Externally, there was no evidence of injury save a slight swelling and discoloration at about the last cervical vertebra. He moved his head freely, was perfectly conscious; but below the point of injury, the loss of sensation and power of motion was complete. Until his death, which took place on the eighth day, there was not much variation from this condition, and he presented the curious, but sad spectacle, of a living, moving and conscious head on an inanimate body.

Autopsy.—At the request of Dr. Allen, whose patient the young man was, I made an examination a few hours after death. On exposing the vertebrae from the occiput downwards, a separation, to a slight extent, was evident between the 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae. A more minute examination showed a complete dislocation of the left articular processes—that of the 5th being thrown forward, and in a manner hooked under that of the 6th. The dislocation of the right articular processes was but partial. There was no fracture of any part of either bone. The spinous processes and arches of the cervical vertebrae were then removed. The membranes of the cord were extensively ecchymosed in the neighborhood of the injury, and distended with fluid. A puncture gave issue to a considerable quantity of purulent matter; and in pursuing the dissection, the cord itself was found to be softened and disintegrated through about one half its diameter, and for the space of an inch either side of the disarticulation.

Delpech, Boyer and others, have denied the possibility of a simple dislocation of the vertebrae; and Sir Astley Cooper, with his immense

experience, never met with a case, and therefore was inclined to doubt the possibility of the accident. Several well-authenticated cases, however, have established the fact, that simple dislocation of the *cervical* vertebrae may occur, though as yet I believe there is no instance given of dislocation of the dorsal or lumbar vertebrae, without fracture. I give below all the cases reported, of this kind of accident, that I have been able to find.

James Halford,	42	—5th and 6th cerv. ver. disloc.—died same day.
John Taylor,	63	“ “ “ “ “ 32 h. after.
Geo. Weldon,	37	“ “ “ “ “ 3 d. “
C. B.,	22	4th 5th “ “ “
Patrick Russell,	5th	5th “ “ “ 3 d. “
— Verner,	20	“ “ “ “ “ 8 d. “

The first two cases are from the St. Bartholomew's Hospital reports. The third is reported by Mr. Stanley, Royal Hospital, Haslan. The fifth is by Lente—New York Hospital. It will be noticed that of six cases, *five* are dislocations of the 5th and 6th vertebrae. This coincidence is not merely accidental, but probably results from the anatomical relations of these two bones. The vertical diameter of the 5th cervical vertebra is nearly the same in every part of the bone; and the plane of its articular surfaces being more nearly horizontal, than that of the other cervical vertebrae, it (the 5th) can be displaced with less disturbance of the adjacent bones, than can any other of the vertebrae.

This case well illustrates the uselessness of attempting to raise the depressed bone, if there be any in cases of this kind, the cord being probably irreparably injured at the time of accident.

The operation of trephining the vertebrae has been performed eight or ten times by Cline, Tyrrell and others, but the invariably fatal result that has attended these cases, and the difficulties of the operation, have lately thrown it into disuse. The profession, however, will be surprised and gratified to learn by what a simple process these difficulties are overcome by a practitioner of this city. His method is to raise the depressed bone, in fractures of the vertebrae and of the skull, by means of a *cupping-glass*. The idea may seem preposterous to some, and in fact within two weeks I lost connection with a case of fracture of dorsal vertebrae, with paralysis, by taking this view of the matter, and declining to introduce the novel operation when it was suggested by him in consultation three days after the accident. Since my discharge (which of course was coincident with the family becoming acquainted with the benefits which would accrue from the proposed operation), the cups have been daily applied, and I am assured that the depressed bone has been restored to *nearly* its proper situation, and is making progress *daily*. Unfortunately the paralysis continues. In this case, as the curvature of the spine, resulting from the fracture, was directed *forward*, it is to be presumed that the cord was subjected to an *anterior* pressure (if any) from the bodies of the vertebrae. So that to relieve the pressure the cups would necessarily be applied to the *abdominal walls* opposite the point of injury. I do not know that the interposition of the abdominal cavity and viscera would materially affect the power of the instru-

ment over the bone in this case, and it certainly does not diminish our astonishment at the efficacy of this kind of elevator.

RUPTURE OF SMALL INTESTINE FROM A BLOW.— Elwell, a strong healthy man, employed in the yard of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, when wheeling cotton from the store-house to the mills in the month of June last, and while receiving a bale into a hand-cart, it fell rather unexpectedly into the cart, causing the cross-bar or handle to strike him across the abdomen, and jam him with some violence against the wall of a building behind. He, however, made no complaint at the time, and wheeled the cart across the yard. Very soon he was seized with excruciating pain in the abdomen, and was conveyed to his boarding-house. All the symptoms of peritonitis soon supervened, and in forty-six hours after the accident, the man died. At the request of Dr. Jewett, the attending physician, I made an examination soon after death.

Autopsy.—The abdomen was much distended with fluid, but presented no discoloration of skin or other external evidence of injury. On laying open the abdominal cavity, evidences of the most intense peritoneal inflammation were everywhere apparent. The intestines were stuck together by a pasty effusion of false membrane, and the cavity was filled with effused fluid mingled with fecal matter. In one of the superficial convolutions of the small intestine, lay the open extremities produced by the rupture—the wound extending through the entire calibre of the tube, and about an inch into the mesentery. There was no appearance of ecchymosis in the neighborhood of the wound, the edges of which were as smooth as though cut with a knife. About a foot below the wound the intestine was firmly attached to a process of peritoneum, which proved an old irreducible hernia, and was thus somewhat confined at this point. This may have had some influence in producing the rupture, though it is difficult to conceive how, as the direction of the blow was downward.

DYSENTERY OF THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I am induced to offer the following remarks on the dysentery of our climate and its treatment, not because I consider myself competent to instruct the readers of your invaluable Journal, but as the deductions of my experience in the treatment of this malady, and in the hope that abler pens may be induced to enter this field for the benefit of their brethren both in and out of the profession. I shall be happy if in your judgment they merit a place in your pages, and content if you consign them to oblivion.

Dysentery, I remark, whether epidemic or sporadic, is essentially an inflammatory disease, though an inflammation of a peculiar kind—a muco-enteritis. *Bleeding* is, I believe, at the present day, acknowledged by most critical observers, to exercise but little beneficial influence over inflamed mucous surfaces. The reason usually assigned for bleeding in inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, viz., to pre-

vent effusion of lymph and the formation of false membranes, cannot be applied in dysentery, as there is little liability to such a termination. The rapidly exhausting nature of this disease, and the symptoms of prostration and debility often present, contra-indicate the use of the lancet. If, then, *experience* does not justify a resort to this remedy—and I think it does not, to say the least—it should be restricted to cases of unusually high action, and those in which other structures are early involved.

Cathartics should be administered with caution, and only when a necessity exists for evacuating offending matters from the *prima viæ*. No one of common sense would attempt to cure acute gastritis with mustard emetics; and yet the retention of indurated feces in the intestines may compel a resort to cathartics, as an acrid poison in an inflamed stomach compels us to employ violent emetics. If, however, free fecal evacuations have taken place, no necessity or excuse can exist for the use of medicines of this class. Their administration would be as ridiculous as capsicum or mustard enema.

Emetics, at the head of which I would place ipecac., are often useful, by causing the secretion of acrid bile, by promoting action in the liver, and from their diaphoretic and contra-stimulant effects.

Mercurials are often useful in hepatic derangement, indicated by want of bile in the stools, tenderness or pain in the right hypochondrium, &c.

Anodynes and *astringents* are indispensable in the treatment of dysentery; the former to allay pain, &c., the latter to stop inordinate secretion. A combination of morphia and tannin I have found most satisfactory:—R., S. morph., grs. iiss.; tannin, ʒj.; ipecac., grs. x.; sacch. alb., ʒss. M. F. chart. no. x. One to be given to adults every hour till the pain and evacuations cease; then one every three, four or six hours, for thirty-six or forty-eight hours; when I have usually found it expedient to move the bowels by administering laxatives, as rhei and sup. carb. soda, ol. ric., or emollient enema, after which it may or may not be necessary to return to the powders.

Mucilaginous and anodyne *enema*; as elm tree, or thin starch water two to four ounces, containing from grain ss. to gr. j. sulph. morph., I find very useful in allaying tormina, &c.

The daily use of hot *fomentations* and *sinapisms* on the abdomen should not be omitted till all pain and tenderness are gone; and I have found them the most efficacious means of removing that painful affection of the bladder, with retention or suppression of urine, which attends violent cases of this disease.

The *diet* must be of the most unirritating and blandest kind, and in very small quantity, and increased with the greatest caution during convalescence.

C. B. GALENTINE.

Rush, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1851.

MEDICAL TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—Since our interview in London, I have, almost each day, intended to respond to your kind request; but being hurried from place

to place, have had no time to *shape* an article, consequently I send you some crude material, which you will please treat according to circumstances.

The American physician who arrives in London for the purpose of observing what pertains to his profession may be abundantly gratified, and he may be greatly disappointed. I will endeavor to tell him how he may be gratified. First select one of the hospitals, to which he will do well to confine his visits for a limited period. This he should do, expecting to occupy no other place than that of a student, as the visitors have no time to bestow, beyond what is necessary. Don't think of going to Paris. This begets an unaccountably frigid attitude. London wishes to be considered (as it really is in most respects) the capital of the world.

The hospitals of London are well calculated to answer the end for which they were created, viz., to afford a temporary home with medical and other attendants for the sick poor, *and to get a great name* for the favored ones who have charge of them.

One cannot well refer to any point in which the management of one is superior to that of another, so far as the comfort of inmates is concerned. St. Bartholomew's is undoubtedly the most extensive, and can claim the greatest antiquity. It has a reputation given to it by Percival Pott and Sir Astley Cooper. A painting, a scripture piece by Hogarth, adorns one of its halls. Its museum is rich in morbid specimens, extending through a great range of structure and organs. This collection receives the assiduous care of one person. The Hospital is now attended by Wm. Lawrence and Mr. Stanley.

Guy's is perhaps next on the list for size and endowment. The principal attraction in the museum of this house is its collection in wax, of healthy and morbid anatomical structures. This collection is the result of the labor of years by Mr. Towne, who has apartments in the Hospital, and has worked exclusively for the accumulation of this collection over fifteen years. He informed me that he had an order from two of the medical colleges of the United States, one of which he will complete within this year. Bransby Cooper is a visitor here; also Mr. Hillton, a gentleman but little known to fame, who (I predict) cannot thus long remain, if a fair position in the field is given him. Nearly all these institutions are amply provided with contiguous grounds in which patients may breathe pure air, although in the heart of London. St. George's is opposite Greene Park, in which its patients are privileged to roam, when sufficiently recovered to do so.

Dublin.—How can one sojourn in this beautiful isle without feelings of sadness at the desolation that reigns around? I think it was justly remarked by a son of the Emerald Isle, that England would not permit Ireland to be what nature had intended it. We will have a fair opportunity to judge when the question comes up of allowing aid to a mail service from America to the western coast of Ireland. It is one to which the intelligent Irishman refers with alternate hopes and fears.

Ireland, with all its impediments, is not without respectable literary, scientific and benevolent institutions. Trinity College justly (I suppose)

ranks high among the institutions of Europe. Its buildings are tastefully arranged, and in connection with the Bank of Ireland, which is contiguous, form a most attractive point in Dublin.

The hospitals of Dublin are small, but good, and from the destitution of the country most amply patronized. Perhaps in no city in the world is the lying-in department more perfectly arranged; and the necessity for such institutions cannot be appreciated without a visit to the locality, and observing the peculiar wants of Ireland. The destitution is such, that I am assured very many would suffer greatly for care and food during a brief interruption of their usual employment and wages. The Rotunda was founded during the last century, and has for a long series of years accommodated between two and three thousand annually. Patients are received only when in labor, and discharged in eight days; or at the end of that period, if unable to leave, they are transferred to a ward assigned for that class of patients. Very few are retained beyond that period.

The wards are cleared in the morning and prepared for another set of patients. So numerous are the applicants that a bed is seldom unoccupied for a day. While I was there, seventeen were delivered in the house in 24 hours. Pupils are received by the master, the compensation for which is the only emolument of the place. They alternately have charge of a ward under one of the assistants. A good collection of preparations and models is in the museum, and lectures are given by the master or one of his assistants four times a week. Tuition is about one hundred dollars for six months, including a furnished room in the house. Pupils who reside outside pay but half that sum. Meath is the largest general hospital in Dublin, where Sir Philip Crampton may be seen passing the wards at 11 o'clock, A. M., at this time. The College of Surgeons has a most ample collection—among which that in comparative anatomy is quite extensive. These collections are sent over mostly from the Continent—a fact which they (unlike some others) do not attempt to conceal.

Edinburgh.—Our transit from Dublin to this place was by way of Greenock, Glasgow, Loch Lomond and Katrine. Pen or pencil is not equal to the task of faithfully delineating this Scotch scenery. From Balloch, which is the starting point of the steamers up Loch Lomond, there is no point where more than two or three miles of the water's surface can be seen, so abrupt are the hills and frequent the islands. Ben Lomond is on the right, and is seen towering above the surrounding mountains from any point on the lake, with cascades coursing down its sides. Along this lake are some mementoes of Rob Roy McGregor. His rock projects into the lake from the foot of Ben Lomond. A little further on, his cave is pointed out. There is nothing to mark the spot but a stone of sugar-loaf form, with a small oblique fissure under it, which is the mouth of the cave. It is too small to attract the notice of the passing traveller, and yet large enough to contain forty persons.

Our little boat arrived at Inversnaid, the extremity of the lake, at 8 o'clock, when we walked to the inn, which so much resembled some

that are found in New England, that I there lived over in one night some of the years spent in my mountain home. On either side, the roar of cascades coming down from the lochs on the mountain top, tend to lull to sweet repose. The next morning we re-embarked on our little steamer, to retrace our way to Arversnaid, the crossing place from Loch Lomond to Loch Katrine. The fare between the lakes is 2s. sterling, one of which is received by her Majesty's officer, as a tax on that humble employment.

Passing towards this city, we called a few hours at Callender, to see the Falls of Bracklin. Also at Stirling, from the walls of which castle are seen the battle-field of Bannockburn, Wm. Wallace's rock, and the locality of the bridge from which he by a stratagem precipitated a large number of the English army. We here had an opportunity of seeing a regiment of Highland soldiers, in appropriate costume, parading the castle grounds.

This proves an unfavorable season for a visit to Edinburgh, as it is a complete vacation in the University. During most of the year some members of the faculty give private lectures on such subjects as are not embraced in the regular course, connected with their peculiar department. I was gratified with making the acquaintance of Prof. Simpson, an incident which afforded me great pleasure. The Prof. enjoys the most desirable reputation, being greatly respected by all classes. His house is the resort of a large number of patients in his particular department, as well as many junior members of the profession, to whom he devotes much attention. Prof. S. affords an instance of success amidst adverse circumstances, by dint of patient perseverance and industry, and withal is not ashamed of his humble origin. An incident is related of his being in attendance upon a lady in one of the opulent families in Edinburgh, when she remarked that she thought she recognized having seen him before, and asked him if it might be so. He replied, you have, madam; I used to deliver bread at your father's house some years since.

C. B. CHAPMAN.

Edinburgh, July, 1851.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH—HYDRURIA.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

I TRANSCRIBE for the Journal, Mr. Editor, another small paper from my note-book. And I wish here to remark to my professional brethren, that I believe the importance of keeping a faithful record of the interesting cases daily occurring in our practice, is not sufficiently appreciated or observed. Our medical works contain a continually increasing and valuable amount of the *general principles* of disease, its pathology and treatment, with many ingenious theories; but we must look to the bed-side, and upon post-mortem examinations with our own eyes, for the *proof* and for *illustrations*. Can there be anything more rational, or a more valuable acquisition to our libraries, than placing one beside the other? The following cases may be somewhat imperfectly recorded, from be-

ing entered amidst the hurry of professional business, but they will be found very convenient for reference in comparing and finding a parallel for new cases; and in doing it, like the old soldier, "we fight our battles o'er again," with much profit and sometimes amusement. Then, again, when our *own case* is recorded, perhaps posterity may prize the legacy we leave them—they will have the *record* of the labor, if not the reward. The case of the late Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., affords a good example; and the long "files" that I saw in the office of the venerable Dr. North, of Saratoga, the other day, will forever be to him and his friends an argument in favor of my position.

CASE I. *Cancer of the Stomach.*—Mr. T. Cole, died September, 1850, æt. 70. Mr. C. had for the last sixteen years been troubled with what his physician termed dyspepsia; but kept about his usual avocation (a farmer) till one year previous to his death. At this time the following train of symptoms commenced. Emaciation, pain and tenderness at the epigastrium, particularly upon the left side; indigestion; pain upon swallowing anything cold or hot; variable appetite, sometimes voracious, seeking ripe fruits, &c.; turns of faintness, and severe paroxysms of "distress," particularly after eating any indigestible substance; would roll upon the bed or floor at such times in the greatest agony. Said he could feel a body "drop" or move in his stomach, when he turned from left to right side; but nothing could be felt externally. He had at first vomitings of a glairy fluid with undigested food, but for the last few weeks they were almost incredibly large, and had a gelatinous consistence, with a dark color like coffee grounds. Skin assumed a yellowish-white appearance, the countenance decidedly cachectic; could digest no food. Died from exhaustion, pain and irritation. The treatment was, of course, simply palliative.

Autopsy, 10 hours after death.—Examined stomach and adjacent parts simply. Found extensive adhesions of peritoneal coat, bringing together in one mass a fold of duodenum, portion of colon, spleen, &c. Carefully dissected out a portion of duodenum and took it out with the stomach. Its indurated and thickened condition was clearly perceptible upon the first touch—found a large ulcer, including the pyloric orifice, extending into the duodenum, and occupying at least one fifth of the mucous surface of the stomach. The surface of the ulcer was ragged, with elevated and everted edges, with fungoid excrescences, and had evidently the open mouths of bloodvessels upon it. To the *feel*, the ulcer and the parts around it had the appearance of fibro-cartilage. The remainder of the mucous surface of the stomach seemed to be covered with a brown mucus. No cause could be assigned for the disease.

CASE II. *Hydruria* (Willis).—The subject of this disease is Master H. Person, æt. 11 years. His mother says he has not been healthy from infancy—was subject to "sick turns" often, till 6 years old, when this difficulty began—had a general anasarca at one time and the "jaundice" at another. At the decline of the latter, he began to drink an uncommon quantity of water. From that time to the present, six years, he has not increased much in stature or weight, but has been "pretty well." Cannot endure much fatigue; appetite variable; skin usually

dry; "seldom sweats." He attends school, *provided always* that a bucket of water accompanies him! I have tried to ascertain accurately the amount of water he consumes daily; and think it is not less than *forty-eight* pounds, on an average; sometimes less, sometimes more! The quantity of urine is proportionally large, little altered from its original state. "Willis on Urinary Diseases" reports a similar case as occurring at the Hotel Dieu at Paris, in a man of 45, commencing at the same age.

Is the latter case a proper one for medical interference?

Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1851.

H. D. RANNEY.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I wish, through your valuable Journal, to ask the attention of readers and all others interested, to an improvement I have recently made and patented, in artificial legs.

First, I wish to say, that many years since, I lost one of my limbs, and as soon as the case would admit, I procured as good a substitute as was then made. I tried to walk with it, but as it was wanting (like all others) in the muscle principle, it would frequently give me an opportunity of picking myself up. The knee-joint would fly out at every little mishap; and therefore I laid it aside, as many are obliged to do for the same reason. From that time (twenty-five years) I have not seen a leg that would not do the same trick. It will be well to pause here, to notice my improvement, the great value of which, I think, none will fail to perceive and admire. Having fixed in my own mind the necessity for this invention, I determined to bring about the desired object, and have succeeded to my own satisfaction. I am now demonstrating this principle by wearing a leg that I manufactured, and feel that assurance, when I step upon it, that one feels in the natural limb. This is brought about by a noiseless spring upon the bottom of the foot. By stepping, the weight of the body transmits an action through the ankle to the knee-joint, which is fastened and remains so until the superincumbent weight is taken off or the step is taken, when it is instantly disengaged and swings like the natural leg. Thus all fear of an out-slip is removed. This improvement must be seen, to be clearly understood by those unfortunates to whom this information is submitted.

Respectfully yours, &c. W. C. STONE.

129 Washington st., Boston, Aug. 18, 1851.

REDUCTION OF THE FEMUR WHEN DISLOCATED ON THE
DORSUM ILII.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—The leading article in No. II. of this volume of your Journal, although ushered in by so many claims to originality as a new method of practice in dislocations of the femur on the dorsum ilii, that is, a re-

placement without mechanical powers, will fall upon a large class of your New England readers as a very old and familiar plan. It seems to be nothing more than a revival of one of those many improvements in surgical practice, which were introduced by that well-known master of his art, Dr. Nathan Smith, and the demonstration of which will probably be re-called by hundreds of his pupils at any of the medical colleges with which he was connected. Although not in surgical practice myself, my recollection of Dr. Smith's theory of his improvement and exhibition of it before his class, was so vivid and clear, that I have hunted over the papers of a third of a century to find some Ms. notes of his lectures, taken in 1817, expecting that some brief allusion to this method, with the discovery of which the surgical Nestor was naturally pleased, might appear. I do not find that clear account of flexing the leg on the thigh, the thigh on the pelvis, and carrying the knee inward over the sound limb, which rests in my memory, as the sketch is very brief. But there is a case given which will probably show what his plan was. The patient was a man. "The head of the bone was felt under the glutei muscles. All the pulling we could do had no effect, nor will it in any case. I *lifted the limb upwards and a little inwards, flexed the knee, and it slipped in.* I think I could reduce this bone [dislocation] with one hand, standing behind the patient, and putting my hand under the ham, an assistant flexing the leg."

Seven years subsequently to this sketch, I attended Dr. S.'s surgical lectures, and recollect his account of repeated success by this simple manipulation.

I am rather surprised that a professor of surgery at Woodstock, in the very midst of what was once the veteran's field of surgical glory, should never have heard of what probably few of Prof. Smith's pupils have forgotten, and of what there must be now extant many a student's note. Probably Dr. Smith's works, edited by his son, may contain more of this one of his vast many original ideas in surgery. SUUM CUIQUE.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE CRYSTAL PALACE ?

[As all the world are more or less interested in whatever concerns the magnificent structure in which the great exhibition has been held in London, we copy the following remarks upon it from the *Lancet* of July 19.]

What shall be done with the Crystal Palace? is a question now asked in every quarter, and by all ranks of society. The reply, that no Goth, Vandalic or sacrilegious hands, will ever be permitted to pull down so fairy-like and beautiful a structure, is almost unanimous. Such being the state of public feeling, it appears wholly superfluous to adduce any arguments on the subject; the only point now remaining at issue being how to appropriate the building most advantageously? This we propose discussing on the present occasion; and as any inquiry of that kind involves important hygienic principles, interesting to the entire community, their investigation consequently comes within the legitimate province of a medical journal.

Considering the variable character of our climate, especially during winter and spring, and the advantages of possessing a locality of sufficient extent, where all may be able to breathe an atmosphere untainted by smoke, and of equable temperature, whatever may be the prevalent weather, besides having a place in which the eye is gratified by the sight of plants and flowers at all seasons ; whilst the mind may be at the same time improved, by contemplating the products of nature, interesting works of art, and the great results of human ingenuity, the proposition of converting the palace of glass into a perpetual garden and museum, containing the productions of various climes, is decidedly the most feasible ; and if carried out judiciously, would prove highly advantageous. To invalids, and especially to the rising generation, who will soon become the artisans, professional men, and future legislators of England, an establishment of the kind proposed would be truly invaluable, seeing that all might then take exercise and be instructed by surrounding objects, without exposure to the vicissitudes of season, whilst protected from harm—so liable to happen in crowded metropolitan thoroughfares. In addition to these advantages, the contemplation of nature in all its beauty, embellished by art and science, which a properly arranged garden or museum always produces upon the minds of visitors, would likewise have a beneficial influence upon the feelings and intellectual faculties, not only of those who came for study or mental recreation, but also on persons attracted thither for the sole purpose of physical enjoyment. But although it seems by no means desirable to convert the proposed garden into a mere receptacle for invalids, or to make it like a large nursery for the juvenile population of London, no individual will deny, were it even used chiefly for such purposes, that the plan would still constitute a great boon to every member of the Commonwealth. To the former class, such as dyspeptic, hypochondriac, and nervous persons of both sexes, who are often afraid to go out of doors, particularly in doubtful weather, lest they should catch cold or suffer injury to health, a promenade of the kind proposed would often prove highly sanative ; whilst to young people an hour or two spent in bodily movement, when breathing pure air, and admiring surrounding objects, could not be otherwise than invigorating to their physical frames and mental faculties.

It is unnecessary to enter at greater length, either into the general benefits such a winter garden would indubitably produce, or into the details which appear necessary to carry out that project. Nevertheless, advocating the principle of making the establishment self-supporting, the price of admission should be so moderate as to render it accessible to the million, with perhaps one or two days for exclusives ; whereby its usefulness would be much more extended, and the pleasure derived at the same time diffused to the widest possible range. Another suggestion of moment, which has been made by some parties, deserves more than a passing notice, viz., the proposal of admitting equestrians within its precincts. To any proposition of that kind there are most serious objections. Indeed, in our estimation, the garden ought to be exclusively restricted to pedestrians, and those using wheeled chairs, who, being in-

valids, cannot otherwise enjoy locomotion. No animals whatever should be allowed to enter, since they contaminate the atmosphere, and would besides prove a great nuisance to the general company. To change the Glass Palace into an immense riding-school, or make it only another Rotten-row under cover, would be a great annoyance; and to permit parties, whom a facetious alderman calls "fast women in wide-awakes," to canter about, to be ogled at by ancient and juvenile beaux, whether cavaliers or on foot, is wholly inadmissible. Against such a proceeding we enter our protest, and hope it will never be entertained. Equestrians of all degrees at present possess ample space for manœuvring in the Park-rides or Kensington-gardens, where they have already become sufficiently formidable to nursery-maids and old ladies. To these fashionable regions they ought to confine their future feats. The presence of riders in the Crystal Palace would disturb the pedestrians, besides being a desecration.

**DANGEROUS HEMORRHAGE ACCOMPANYING THE EXPULSION OF A
BUNCH OF HYDATIDS INTERSPERSED WITH MOLES.**

BY JOHN BOOKLESS, ESQ., SURGEON, KELSO.

EARLY on the morning of the 23d ultimo, a messenger came for me in great haste to proceed immediately to the country, a distance of seven miles, to see Mrs. A., who, he informed me, was in a dangerous state, and would likely be dead before my arrival. I set off instantly, and when within two hundred yards or so of her residence, I heard her screaming in a most alarming manner. Though several attendants stood around the bed, not one could tell me what was wrong; and as Mrs. A. was very restless and obstinately taciturn, it was some minutes before I could prevail upon her to let me know how she felt, and what occasioned her so much pain. After a considerable effort, in consequence of extreme exhaustion, from the loss of blood, she whispered in my ear that the pain was all in the back, and that for more than a week she had had repeated attacks of uterine hemorrhage. Mrs. A. also said she was dying, and her exsanguined appearance certainly betokened great danger. Pulse very quick and very weak, and at times scarcely perceptible; surface of the body cold; breathing heavily. After running my hand over the abdomen, and feeling some slight enlargement of the uterus, my suspicions were immediately directed to the condition of that organ, and I lost not a moment in making an examination per vaginam, when I discovered a large soft mass protruding through the os uteri, which I succeeded in extracting after a little manipulation, and which turned out to be a considerable cluster of hydatids interspersed with moles. Their removal gave her immediate relief.

As my patient had previously lost a great deal of blood, the bed-clothes being completely saturated, and as it still threatened to come away in gushes, I had towels wrung out of cold water applied over the lower part of the abdomen and upper parts of the thighs, and had them

diligently continued for upwards of two hours. Brandy-toddy was liberally and frequently administered, alternated with doses of a weak infusion of the secale cornutum. Cold water was occasionally dashed over the face, and bottles of hot water constantly kept at the feet. For nearly an hour an occasional gush of blood was discharged, and at times Mrs. A. seemed as if she was about to expire. The gushes, however, became less frequent and smaller in quantity; and as the restorative and precautionary measures were rigorously enforced for some hours, I had the satisfaction, before I felt it safe to leave her, of hearing her say that she felt "very comfortable." Her after-recovery was highly satisfactory.

Mrs. A., aged 49, is the mother of twelve children, and all alive. I have attended her in her six last confinements, all of which were unusually protracted and painful. As the catamenia had left her for some months, she was in the belief that a *change* was going on, when she was one evening suddenly seized with pain in the back, accompanied with a discharge of a sanguineous nature, which took place ten days or so before her severe illness; she had seen more or less of it every day up to the time I was sent for. In this case there was no abdominal distension, and no mammary enlargement. Though I have been in extensive obstetric practice for the last seventeen years, having attended near two thousand cases, I have only met with three cases of this description. Obstetric authors do not seem to have met with many such cases, if one may judge from the summary and careless way in which they have been noticed.—*Edin. Monthly Jour. of Med. Science.*

A CASE OF SENILE GANGRENE OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

BY ROBERT CAMPBELL, M.D., ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATOR IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

THE rareness in our region of this disease, will perhaps invest the subjoined case with some interest:—

E. C., aged about 50 years; of spare habit and florid complexion; carriage-maker by trade—was brought from Anderson C. H., S. C., and admitted into the Augusta Hospital on the 11th May last. I saw him at 4, P. M., in consultation with Prof. Jos. A. Eve, the attending physician. Found the whole of the right and the anterior third and heel of the left foot, perfectly black, without sensation or sensibility, with vesications studding their upper surface, and yielding the peculiar "*mortification odor*;" indeed, these parts were in a completely sphacelated condition. He complained, when the extremities were handled, of pain only about the ankle-joints; the legs were cedematous almost to the knee-joints—pitting on pressure. Extremities cold and dry; pulse small, unresisting, and 150 in frequency; tongue coated with thick, yellow fur; appetite deficient; mental faculties somewhat impaired.

All we could gather concerning the history of the case was, that a short time prior to this he had gotten his foot very wet in a rain, having to travel some distance in the railroad car, and not being able to change

his boots, suffered extremely with swelling and a burning sensation in the feet. He had been a man of intemperate habits, and had, at a former time, lost several of the toes of the left foot from a previous attack of mortification.

Diagnosis.—Mortification by ossification of the arteries.

Prognosis.—Of course, very unfavorable.

Treatment.—Amputation presented to our minds the only possible hope of staying the dilapidation so fast ensuing. Hence the immediate removal of the right (the worst) leg was determined upon; and at 6 o'clock, I amputated the leg by the circular operation at about the junction of the upper with the middle third—the patient under chloroform. The arteries opposed a considerable resistance to the knife, the passage of which conveyed an unusual grating sensation, as from collision with petrified rather than ossified vessels. Their ligation was effected with more than usual facility, inasmuch as they protruded beyond the contracted surrounding tissues, instead of retracting within them.

We left the patient comfortable, having lost very little blood, and experienced no pain during the operation; nor would he be convinced of its execution until his attention was directed to the absence of the limb. R. Port wine, f ʒ ij.; quinine, grs. v. To be repeated every six hours. Diet—chicken soup, freely administered.

12th.—Patient under the influence of quinine; complains of some pain in the stump; extremities still cold; pulse rather more resisting, and only 100 in frequency; will take but little nourishment. R. Continue wine every three hours, and quinine three times a-day, in doses as before. Enemata to relieve the bowels; and should pain continue, laudanum 30 gtts., repeated pre-re-nata. Left foot treated with cloths saturated with the chloride of soda.

13th.—Much weaker; extremities of still lower temperature; pulse very feeble and intermittent; delirium complete.

14th.—Died at 7, A. M.

It would have been an interesting investigation to have ascertained to what extent the arterial system had been subjected to this ossific deposition. This I intended to have accomplished, had not my own indisposition at the time prevented. But the perfect character of the ossification at the point examined, the slight effect of the stimulus, and the apparent absence of any recuperative energy in the constitution of the patient, notwithstanding so large a proportion of the contaminating mass had been removed, and without the loss of blood or the shock of pain—are circumstances which seem to indicate the circulatory apparatus to have been much embarrassed in its functions, from the extensive pervasion of the disease.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journal.*

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, AUGUST 27, 1851.

Water in Surgery.—Dr. Hamilton's Translation from the French, of Amussat's Treatise on the *Employment of Water in Surgery*, makes an

octavo pamphlet of 62 pages, and is a meritorious contribution to the stock of useful surgical knowledge. Dr. Hamilton observes that "we find also an additional reason for its publication in the exigency of the times, when empirics are every where assuming to themselves the honor of having first introduced water as a hygienic and therapeutic agent, and are claiming the right to its exclusive use. We do not expect to arrest the streams which are daily pouring their golden tides into the pockets of these men, but simply to establish to whom the right of discovery actually belongs." This publication presents a synoptical view of the opinions of fathers in modern surgery, respecting the applications of water, cold, hot, tepid, and so on, together with a few illustrations of its value in certain cases. Then there is a reason given for certain views entertained by the author. Chapter III. on the principal modes of application in surgery, is a model sheet of directions. No words are wasted—nothing tedious introduced, and just enough written to be profitable to the reader. Dr. Hamilton has brought this forward very opportunely, and he has the thanks of one personal friend, at least, for his willingness to disseminate a moiety of his own abundant resources, for the guidance of others.

Literature of Insanity.—A quarto sheet, called the Opal, is regularly published at the Utica, N. Y., State Asylum, wholly edited by the patients of the institution. Whoever devised this publication, had a thorough insight into the laws of the human mind. The insane have an excess of mental activity, which, in educated lunatics, may be most happily reduced to the ordinary level of rational thinking, by devising avenues through which the extra accumulations of sensorial power may be drawn off. Writing is one of the natural and economical processes for doing this. The battery in the head discharges itself rapidly through the telegraphic cords out at the ends of the fingers, and we have no question respecting the good effects of allowing the insane to write and publish whatever they elaborate of a suitable character. The articles in the Opal are by no means indicative of unsound minds in their authors. There is not a political newspaper in the United States that does not exhibit as much indication of mental aberration as the modest, yet vigorous little sheet from Utica. We are delighted with this ingenious, simple, yet philosophical device, which time will show to be one of the reliable curative means at the disposal of the institution.

Belmont Medical Society.—For a small, unpretending association, there is not one in the country that accomplishes more for the advancement and respectability of the profession than the Belmont Medical Society, of Ohio. From 1847, to 1851, the transactions, already published, would do honor to a much older and more prominent body. The members are pursuing the true system for the diffusion of knowledge, and for the peace, respectability and permanent influence of their body. A patient, quiet, persevering determination to understand the laws of our being, cannot do otherwise than constantly advance and fit us for a higher sphere of professional usefulness. The researches of this Society, the character of the papers published, and the influence they cannot fail to exercise on other minds, presage the commanding position that awaits those who produce them. In the new series, containing four essays, five cases and two reports, we have been both gratified and instructed.

University of Pennsylvania.—From our earliest recollection, the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania has been the most celebrated part of that institution, the academical department being very little known beyond the circle of its immediate friends. The first and oldest medical school in America has much to be proud of in its history; and it is a subject of congratulation that it sustains itself in all its original vigor, though surrounded by numerous competing institutions which have been springing up like hardy saplings in the neighborhood. An annual report is abroad from the faculty, which acknowledges a continued prosperity. A feeling of thankfulness for past favors, stimulates to effort to merit more; and it is not probable that the professors will now relax in their determinations to maintain the undiminished dignity and usefulness of their several chairs. The University was one of the first to adopt the suggestions of the American Medical Association, in regard to an extension of the lecture term; and the practical benefits of the measure are said to be manifest. The average number of students, since 1847-8, has been 478—quite as many as it would be convenient for any one man to address, daily, for the period of twenty-six weeks.

Philadelphia College of Medicine.—By the new circular, it appears that the building in which the lectures of this college are given, is both excellently constructed and centrally located. There were 105 students the last term—of whom 62 have since graduated. By a beneficiary fund recently established, ten students are to be received annually, by paying, in lieu of the usual fees, the sum of \$40 for perpetual admission to the lectures, or \$20 at the time of matriculation, for each of the two courses requisite to entitle them to a degree. Applications are to be made, on this foundation, to the Dean, accompanied with an ingenuous statement of the claims of the candidate, in September, March and February. The sons of physicians, and next, to them, the sons of clergymen, are to have a preference. Anatomical pursuits are advantageously pursued at this institution.

Elements of General Pathology.—A second beautifully-printed edition of that well-received book, "Elements of General and Pathological Anatomy," by David Cragie, M.D., &c., of Edinburgh, has been recently brought out by Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. It is really an immense book, comprising 1072 octavo pages. It is fair to conclude no topic has escaped an author, who has been indefatigable enough to produce this amount of reading matter. This edition, says the title page, is both enlarged and improved, presenting a view of the present state of knowledge in these branches of science.

First Medical Graduates in Michigan—Dr. Pitcher's Address.—At Ann Arbor, in April last, Z. Pitcher, M.D., addressed the first persons who were graduated with the medical honors of the State. Their number is not recorded in the printed pamphlet. We have been quite familiar for some years with the reputation of Dr. Pitcher, and this discourse confirms what has heretofore been said of him, viz., that he is an accomplished scholar. It was an event in the youthful history of Michigan, to send forth a new class of men from the University, who, superadded to their

stock of general knowledge, have acquired an acquaintance with the laws of life, and the remedies to be sought when the delicate mechanism of the human body is impaired by disease or accident. These first graduates heard some plain lessons in respect to what will be required of them. Dr. Pitcher shows considerable veneration for the rust of antiquity, although his remarks are encouraging. He is determined medical men shall always be improving. This cannot be without industry, the great elevating power in society. Without it, no plans will be successful, no reputation permanent.

Ventilating Sun Shield.—Mrs. A. C. Willard, of Quincy, Illinois, whose constructive talent is apparent from the manner it has been exercised, has exhibited in Boston, a contrivance, resembling a miniature fall-back calash top, which is to be worn over and around the head by out-door laborers, to keep off the sun. The wearer is protected by it as though he were under an umbrella. Comfortable as it must be, we could not avoid laughing at the oddity of a backside view of a person having on the apparatus. It would be a tolerable protection, too, against a pattering rain. To what extent it may be adopted, should the price be within the means of ordinary laborers, cannot be foreseen. The inventor is sanguine in the opinion that railroad makers, miners, farmers, and in short all persons whose employments expose them unpleasantly to the intensity of the sun, will patronize the new article. In tropical countries they would be the most comfortable thing imaginable; but those who do the open-air drudgery in such places, cannot purchase, often, a contrivance which must cost more than the ordinary hat. Mrs. Willard's ingenuity is manifest, and we hope she will find it has been directed in a way that will amply remunerate her. Our province is to look especially to the comfort of the sick, yet we are not indifferent to the condition of those who "need not a physician."

Foster Prizes.—Three Foster prizes of \$10 each, for the best examinations in the graduating class of Harvard University, at the Massachusetts Medical College, this year, have been awarded to Drs. Freeman J. Burnstead, Charles H. Hildreth and Henry M. Lincoln.

"Extraordinary Bleeders."—We find in Felt's "History of Ipswich," published in 1834, a notice under the above head, of several families, in Hamilton (which was once a part of Ipswich), who are remarkable for bleeding profusely. We extract the following:

"There are four families in this town, called *bleeders*. Three of them are immediately, and the other mediately, related. The number of individuals so denominated, is five. They are thus named from an unusual propensity in their arteries and veins to bleed profusely, even from slight wounds. A cut or other hurt upon them, assumes at first the common appearance, but after a week or fortnight, the injured part begins and continues for several days to send forth almost a steady stream of blood until the redness of this disappears, and it becomes nearly as colorless as water. A portion of the coagulated blood forms a cone, large or small, according to the wound. The bleeding ceases when the cone, which has a minute aperture, and is very fetid, falls off. The persons thus constituted, dare not submit to the operation of a lancet. They often bleed abundantly at

the nose, and are subject to severe and premature rheumatism. Some of their predecessors have come to their end by wounds which are not considered by any means dangerous for people in general. This hemorrhage first appeared in the Appleton family, who brought it with them from England. None but males are bleeders, whose immediate children are not so, and whose daughters, only, have sons thus disposed. As to the precise portion of those, who may resemble their grandfathers in bleeding of this kind, past observation furnishes no data; it has been found altogether uncertain."

Monument to Jenner.—A circular has been sent to this country, from England, inviting the medical profession, and others, to contribute towards the construction of a bronze monument to the memory of that distinguished benefactor of the human race, Dr. Edward Jenner, to be erected in London. The circular is admirably drawn up, and the appeal certainly powerful; but if the monument could be in one of our own cities, or a duplicate of it, more enthusiasm would be felt about it in the United States. The subject has been brought before the Suffolk District Medical Society, and steps will probably be immediately taken to obtain the aid which is required.

Saratoga Springs.—This celebrated summer resort for health and pleasure has been quite as much visited the present season as ever before. Its visitors are from every part of the country, and the bodily ills of those who seek relief at these fountains are of every species. To many of these, the healing virtues of the waters are applicable, and have proved highly beneficial; while to others, no good has resulted. This is indeed what might rationally be expected; it is what occurs every year, and to any one who spends but a week or two at the place, frequent instances of its occurrence are presented. The truth of the remarks on this subject by Dr. North, in No. 20 of the last volume of this Journal, is made evident to a mere casual observer. While a diathesis which is marked by a languid circulation and exhausted powers, with neuralgic pains, will be beneficially stimulated by the daily use of the hot mineral baths, one with an over-acting pulsation, or a tendency to inflammatory rheumatism, is in no wise benefited. The free drinking of the waters is not attended with the same differences of result; but in this, discrimination is also often needed. Dr. North, though in feeble health, from his medical skill and long residence at Saratoga is eminently qualified to advise in regard to the use of the waters. He has accumulated a valuable collection of well-arranged medical notes and cases, which it is hoped will be put into a shape to make them serviceable to future practitioners at the Springs, as well as to the profession generally. Dr. L. E. Whiting is a younger member of the profession there, but we have heard him very favorably spoken of as an adviser and general practitioner. Dr. Freeman, a veteran in the service at Saratoga, still remains at his post, and also one of the long known firm of Allen & Steele—so that medical advice and aid may be readily obtained by the valetudinarian. There seems to be no fear of a decline in public favor of this well-known resort. The waters can and do accomplish wonders, the place can be comfortably reached in winter as well as in summer, and the new Empire Spring promises to be of itself a powerful and efficient focus of attraction.

Punishment of Quacks in the days of Edward VI.—A quack in the days of Edward VI. was punished by being placed on a scaffold, with a paper on his breast, on which his deceitful practices were written; after which he was set on a pillory. He was next put on a horse's back—his face to the horse's tail—the tail placed in his hands—a collar was put about his neck, a whetstone on his breast, and he was led through the streets of London, at the ringing of basins. He was afterwards banished. If the quacks of our day were punished according to their deserts, what a fluttering there would be!

Medical Miscellany.—The entire under jaw was recently taken out, at the Emigrant's Hospital, New York—for the first time, it is said, in the United States.—Cholera has broken out fiercely at Louisville, Ky., creating quite a panic.—Dr. Richardson, of New Orleans, is represented to have discovered an economical mode of propelling boats, or rail cars, by atmospheric pressure, entirely doing away with steam power.—A singular disease has broken out at Grand Canary, which the physicians do not understand. The sick are covered with purple spots. Three medical gentlemen have fallen victims to it.—It turns out that Dr. Valentine Mott, Jr., is the man who is to be professor of surgery in Washington Medical College, in Baltimore, and not the father, as some may have supposed.—It is in agitation to establish another medical college in New York.—M. Arago, the great astronomer, who is passing the summer at the mineral springs of Vichy, is nearly blind, and probably will entirely lose his sight. His brother, who is likewise a man of extraordinary abilities, has been blind many years.—Yellow fever has appeared at Surinam, with violence. It also lingers about Jamaica, where the smallpox is quite prevalent.—Mrs. Betsey Overstoke, of Ohio, at the age of 76 years, has given birth to a child! She had not had one for thirty years.—Dr. Evans, U. S. geologist, recently returned from the Yellow Stone river, found, near the body of a petrified tree, the shoulder-blade of a mastodon, measuring nearly 3½ feet across—also, some enormous foot bones of the same animal. Fossil shells, the head of a snake, and other curiosities, were found by Dr. Evans in the same locality.—During the last forty years, 10,632 persons have died in Boston of consumption. The deaths from Asiatic cholera, in the same time, were only 830.—A census just taken proves the population of Switzerland to be 2,426,000, half a million less than that of the State of New York.—Bowel complaints are extremely prevalent in some sections of the country.—A violent contagious epidemic had broken out at the garrison of Pernambuco, at the last advices.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. Hitchcock's paper on strangulated hernia has been received. Several original communications of much length are now on hand, and some delay may be expected in the insertion of some of them.

DIED.—At Cranston, R. I., Dr. Jeremiah W. Olney, 55.—Dr. John Fisher and Dr. J. A. Tour-niquet, of the United States, taken in the recent Lopez invasion, at Havana, and shot.

Deaths in Boston—for the week ending Saturday noon, Aug. 23d, 94.—Males, 54—females, 40. Accidental, 3—apoplexy, 1—disease of bowels, 6—disease of brain, 2—consumption, 8—convulsions, 1—cholera infantum, 10—cholera morbus, 2—canker, 1—croup, 1—dysentery, 6—diarrhoea, 3—dropsy of the brain, 6—drowned, 1—erysipelas, 1—fever, 1—typhus fever, 3—typhoid, 5—lung fever, 2—disease of the heart, 1—infantile, 8—intussusception, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 1—disease of the liver, 1—marasmus, 4—old age, 1—palsy, 1—pleurisy, 1—puerperal, 1—small-pox, 2—suffocation, 1—teething, 7—unknown, 1—disease of the womb, 1.

Under 5 years, 53—between 5 and 20 years, 5—between 20 and 40 years, 19—between 40 and 60 years, 12—over 60 years, 5. Americans, 44; foreigners and children of foreigners, 50.

The above includes 10 deaths at the City Institutions.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO. Session of 1851-52.—The *Thirty-Second Annual Session* of this Institution will open on the 15th of October next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements.

H. W. BAXLEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
JOHN LOCKE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

I. M. LAWSON, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

R. D. MURPHY, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

LAWSON C. RIVES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN BELL, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

J. H. DAVIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following branches will be included in the Course.—Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.

The Medical College of Ohio affords the most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy and Clinical Instructions in Medicine and Surgery.

Preliminary Lectures—A Course of Lectures will be delivered by the Faculty (free of charge), commencing on the 1st of October; also, Clinical Lectures at the Commercial Hospital.

Fees—For a full Course of Lectures, \$105. Matriculation and Library Ticket, \$3. Dissecting Ticket, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25. Hospital Ticket, \$3. Board (including the expenses of room, fuel and light) can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week.

A new College Edifice will be erected during the ensuing summer.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

I. M. LAWSON, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty*,
South side of 6th st., between Walnut and Vine.
Cincinnati, July, 1851. Jy9-10

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. EIGHTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1851-52.—The Lectures will commence on Monday, October the 6th, and terminate about the end of March ensuing.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.

Anatomy, WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, JOSEPH CARSON, M.D.

Chemistry, JAMES B. ROGERS, M.D.

Surgery, WILLIAM GIBSON, M.D.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, HUGH L. HODGE, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine, SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.

Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., and by GEORGE W. NORRIS, M.D.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and in Surgery, by the Professors of the MEDICAL FACULTY, assisted by W. W. GERHARD, M.D., and HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.

Practical Anatomy, by JOHN NEILL, M.D., Demonstrator.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University, \$105. Matriculating fee (paid once only), \$3. Hospital fee, \$10. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduating fee, \$30.

W. E. HORNER, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
306 Chestnut st., above Thirteenth, op. U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia. June 15, 1851. Jc25-ept1

EXTRACT OF HOP and Fluid Ext. of Pink and E. Senega, Valerian, Alex. Senega, Rhubarb and Buchu. Manufactured and sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Physicians' Druggists. Nov. 6.

ENGLISH HERBS.—Leaves of Hyocissimus, Belladonna, Conium, Digitalis and Aconite, for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 13.

PREPARATIONS OF SILVER.—Nitrate in Crystals, Oxide, Iodide and Chloride, manufactured and for sale at 160 Washington street, Boston, by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists. Nov. 13.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The Forty-fifth Session of the College will be commenced on Monday, 13th October, 1851, and continued till March 11th, 1852 (commencement day).

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M.D., LL.D., President of the College and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Botany and Chemistry.

ROBERT WATTS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

ALONZO CLARK, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology (including Microscopy).

ELISHA BARTLETT, M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES E. ISAACS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees.—Matriculation fee, \$5; fees for the full course of Lectures, \$105; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Graduation fee, \$25; Board, average \$3 per week.

Clinical Instruction is given at the New York Hospital daily, by the Medical Officers (Prof. Smith being one of them), fee \$3 per annum; at the Bellevue Hospital twice a week, without fee (Prof. Parker and Clark belonging to the Medical Staff); at the Eye Infirmary, without fee; and upwards of 1000 patients are annually exhibited to the class in the College Clinique. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished through the respective departments.

The annual commencement is held at the close of the session; there is also a semi-annual Examination on the second Tuesday of September. The prerequisites for Graduation are—21 years of age, three years of study, including two full courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been attended in this College, and the presentation of a Thesis on some subject connected with medical science.

In addition to the regular Course, and not interfering with it, a Course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday, 29th September, and continued until the 13th October. This course will be free.

R. WATTS, M.D.,
Sec'y to the Faculty,
67 Crosby St. N. Y. Jy 16-ewt81-cowt1N1.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The Twelfth Session of this University will open on the 16th October next.

Medical Department.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and of Clinical Surgery.

RICHARD F. LARRET, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and of Materia Medica.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, M.D., Prof. of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

JARNE HOPTON, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

S. GRATZ MOSES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN HODGEN, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

I. T. PIM, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy, and Professor.

PETER MASON, Curator.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Janitor.

Aggregate cost of Ticket, \$105. Graduation fee, \$30. Matriculation fee, \$3. Good boarding from \$2 to \$3 per week.

For further information address the Dean of the Faculty, or call upon him in his office, No. 44 Fourth street, under the Planter's House.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., *Dean*,
St. Louis, May 10, 1851. may 21-tL

PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., (late Philbrick & Trafton).

PHYSICIANS' DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

(Members of the Massachusetts Medical Society),

160 Washington street, Boston.

B. CARPENTER, M.D.,

S. R. PHILBRICK, M.D.,

L. ATWOOD, Chemist. July 16

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, and continue four months.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by **WALTER CHANNING, M.D.**
 Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, by **JOHN BIGELOW, M.D.**

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by **JOHN WARE, M.D.**
 Pathological Anatomy, by **JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.**

Anatomy and Physiology, by **OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.**

Principles and Operations of Surgery, by **HENRY J. BROKLOW, M.D.**
 Chemistry, by **J. P. COOKE, A. M.**

Clinical Lectures are delivered at the Massachusetts General Hospital three times a week, by the professors of Clinical Medicine and of Surgery. Surgical operations are very numerous, performed weekly in the presence of the class in the operating theatre. The safe and effectual practice of etherization, a discovery first made in Boston, and matured and established in the Massachusetts General Hospital, is practically taught in this school.

Practical Anatomy is amply provided for by the most liberal arrangements. The anatomical museum is one of the largest and richest in the United States, and has a fund of \$5,000 for its increase. The Eye and Ear Infirmary and other charities are open to students.

The professors of Pathological Anatomy, of Surgery, and of Chemistry, are now pursuing their medical inquiries in Europe, but are expected to return in season to be present at the opening of the coming course.

Fees for the whole course, \$80. Matriculation, \$3. Dissecting Ticket, \$3. Graduation, \$30. Hospital and Library gratuitous.

June 11.—*epit.*

CHIRRETTA—A new Anti-periodic, just received by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, 160 Washington street, Boston. *aug 6*

ELIXIR OF OPIUM—Made from the formula of the Philadelphia Journal of Pharmacy, and is intended to be a substitute for the "popular" medicine called McMunn's Elixir. This is a preparation of Opium without Narcotine, and the strength is the same as Tinct. Opii. Manufactured by

PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.

Successors to **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists.**
 July 23.

SARATOGA POWDERS—or Rochelle, Seidlitz, and Soda Powders, one package equal to six boxes of the above—price 75 cents. These will be found a great convenience to travellers, persons residing in the country, invalids, and to all deprived of a soda fountain. Put up and sold by **J. RUSSELL SPALDING**, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum. *April 30—tr*

PURE COD LIVER OIL, carefully prepared only from fresh and healthy livers, by Joseph Burnett, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row, Boston. Dr. J. C. B. Williams, an eminent English physician, after prescribing it in 400 cases of consumption (in 24 of which he preserved full notes), states in the London Journal of Medicine—"As the result of experience, confirmed by a rational consideration of its mode of action, the pure fresh oil from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption, than any other agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regimental, that has yet been employed." *June 18—tr*

MATICO—A fresh supply just received and for sale by **JOSEPH BURNETT**, No. 33 Tremont Row. *Mich 17—tr*

DENTAL REMOVAL—Dr. J. H. SMITH, having removed to No. 51-2 Tremont Row, is now prepared to perform every operation in Dentistry required for the health and preservation of the Teeth, and trusts that his former success will insure a continuance of public patronage.

Opp. the head of Brattle st. Boston. jy 16—3m

VACCINE VIRUS—Physicians in any section of the United States, can procure ten quills charged with *Pure Vaccine Virus* by return of mail, on addressing the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, enclosing one dollar, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. *Feb. 8*

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The next annual Course of Lectures in the New York Medical College, will commence on Monday, the 20th of October, 1851, and continue five months.

HORACE GREEN, M.D., President of the Faculty, and Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN H. WHITTAKER, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

EDWIN HAMILTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

JOHN MURRAY CARROGAN, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Surgical Pathology.

EDWARD R. PEARSE, M.D., Prof. of Physiology, Pathology, and Microscopy.

JOHN GALLAGHER, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. M. EISENHARDT, M.D. and **Wm. B. THOMPSON, M.D.**, Promoters to the Professor of Surgery.

A preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 6th of October, and continue until the commencement of the Regular Course. On the Pathology and Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Reproductive Organs of Females, by **H. F. Barker, M.D.**
 On Toxicological Chemistry, by **R. O. Doremus, M.D.**
 On the Surgical Operations of the Eye, by **J. M. Carrogan, M.D.**
 On Dental Pathology and Dental Surgery, by **C. C. Allen, M.D.**

The Preliminary Course will be free to all medical students and medical men. The dissecting rooms will be opened at the beginning of this Course.

The advantages which New York offers for Clinical Study far surpass those of any other city. The Students of this College can have access to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Emigrants' Hospital, as well as to the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the various Dispensaries of the city. A Surgical and a Medical, and an Obstetrical Clinique will be held weekly by the Professors of these departments. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished for the students.

Fees.—Matriculation, \$3. Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5. The full course, \$105. For the final examination, \$30.

The candidate for graduation must be of the age of 23 years. He must have studied medicine under a respectable practitioner for three years. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, of which one must have been in this College, and he must present to the Faculty a thesis, in his own hand-writing, on some Medical or Surgical subject.

By the charter of the Institution a Graduate of this School can practise his profession in any part of the State without being subject to the annoyance of examinations from Medical Societies.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

Dean of the Faculty.

New York Medical College,
East Thirtieth st., near Broadway. } a13—ept11

GENUINE MUSK in pod; True Russian Castor; Scammony; Gen. Burgundy Pitch; French Iodine; German Quinine; Iodide Potassae; Sugar of Lead, chemically pure; English Croton Oil. Just received by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, 160 Washington street, Boston. *aug 6*

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS—Compounded day and night by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, Dispensers, 160 Washington street, Boston. *July 16*

NEW UTERINE SUPPORTER—Invented by Dr. ROBINSON, and far superior to his Improved Pessary—not liable to break nor corrode—small, worn with ease, can be applied by the patient, and answering all purposes, where mechanical support is needed. It has been examined, approved and used by many physicians. All are invited to call and examine it.

Sold only by Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Montgomery Place, Boston. *Jan. 22—eplyr*

NITRATE OF SILVER in crystals, manufactured and sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**, Chemists and Druggists, 160 Washington st., Boston. *Feb. 12*

PROTEIN—Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**. *Oct. 16*

SATURATED TINCTURE OF ENGLISH ACONITE ROOT. Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**. *Nov. 31*

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

TREMONT STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL.—

In Boston, over 33 TREMONT ROW. — The annual course of instruction in the Tremont School commences this year on the first day of September.

This School was instituted in Boston, in 1838, for the purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough course of instruction, by lectures and examinations, throughout the year. Two hundred pupils, including a large part of the recent academic graduates of Harvard University, who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine, and many others from all sections of the country, have received their professional education, or some portion of it, at this institution. By an act of the Legislature a charter has been conferred upon this School, which is thus enabled to avail itself of all the privileges which the laws of the State have conferred or may hereafter confer upon incorporated medical institutions.

Exercises in the different branches are given daily or oftener, from the close of the University lectures in March, until their commencement in November, with the exception of the month of August, during which most of the usual labors of the School are suspended. During the session of the University Medical School, examinations are held three times weekly on the subjects of the lectures.

The following gentlemen are instructors in this School, during the present year, in the several departments of medical science, forming a complete and thorough course.

JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.
D. HUBBERTS STORER, M.D.
J. E. S. JACKSON, M.D.
OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.
HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D.
SAMUEL KNEELAND, M.D.

Practical Anatomy is taught under the immediate direction of the Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by the Demonstrator of the Medical School of the University. Ample means of pursuing this important branch of study, and for the practice of the more important surgical operations, are provided without additional expense to the student.

This essential branch of a medical education is made an object of especial attention. There will be clinical visits at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the Medical Department, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson and Storer, with Lectures at stated intervals; and constant attention to the practical study of Auscultation and Percussion, for which ample opportunities occur in the practice of the Hospital.

Clinical instruction in Surgery will be given at the same institution by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow. Ample opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the medical and surgical practice and operations of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Students will have admission to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, through the politeness of the Surgeons of that Institution; and also to the institution for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, by permission of Dr. Durkee.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

The large collections of healthy and morbid specimens in the Warren Anatomical Museum, and the Cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, will be made available for the purposes of instruction under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the Curator of both these collections.

LIBRARY.

During the whole Summer term, the Students of the Tremont Street Medical School will have access to, and the privilege of taking Books from the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College, now consisting of about 150 volumes, and rapidly increasing by a large annual appropriation, devoted to the purchase of Books most useful and acceptable to the Student.

* Application may be made to DR. BIGELOW, Summer street, Boston. A new Catalogue of the past and present Members of the School, with other details, may be had gratis, by applying, post-paid, to Mr. Burnett, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row, at W. D. Ticknor's Bookstore, or at the Med. Journal Office.

The Room of the School, at 33 Tremont Row, over Mr. Burnett's Apothecary store, is open to Students from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., furnished with Plates, Preparations, Articles of the Materia Medica, &c.

TERMS.

For the Summer Term (from March 1st to November 1st, \$30). For the Winter Term (from November 1st to March 1st, \$10). For a Year, \$100. Boston, August, 1851.

aug 27—1f

AN adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society will be held in Boston on Thursday, October 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Masonic Temple, Tremont st.

CHAS. E. WARE, Rec. Sec'ry.

Aug. 27—1m

A STATED Meeting of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Medical Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Masonic Temple, Tremont st.

Aug. 27—1m

CHAS. E. WARE, Rec. Sec'ry.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.—*Medical Department.* The First Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M.D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

W. K. BOWLING, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

C. K. WINSTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

J. BERRIES LINDSEY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM T. BRISCO, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be open for students, on the first Monday of October.

Fee of each Professor, \$15. Matriculation ticket, \$5; Dissecting ticket, \$10; Graduation fee, \$25.

Good board can be obtained in the city, at from \$250 to \$300 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSEY, M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Aug. 27—1018

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Located in Filbert street, above Eleventh, Philadelphia.*—The Lectures of the regular course will commence annually on the first Monday of November, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Preliminary Lectures will be delivered in the College from the first Monday of October until the commencement of the regular course.

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